California Garden

GREESEWOOD
[Adenostoma fasciculatum] Photograph by Geo. G. McLean. Carpintera, Cal

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Boys' and Girls' Page

JULY, 1921 **TEN CENTS**

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The California Garden

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SWAT THAT WEED

We are inclined to favor the paraphrase "Swat that Weed", in the common acceptance of the term "weed". One encyclopedist gives the following apt definition of a weed, "a general name for any useless or troublecome plant"; amplying the definition further as follows: "a term applied * * * to any plant * * * growing where it is not wanted, and either of no use to man, or absolutely injurious to crops, etc."

It always seems to us like such a waste of space and plant food to allow weeds to grow in our yards—sometimes amounting to an economic waste. At any rate those weedy corners which are an offense to the eye could, oftentimes with a minimum of effort, be made to produce food for soul or body, instead of furnishing breeding places from which the rest of the yard will be reinfested.

Some weeds are serious, some are more or less innocuous than others, just as there are supposed to be degrees of crime among humans, but weeds are after all pretty much criminal class of the plant world.

Certain weeds, it is true, have made themselves so obnoxious as to have obtained recognition by law, and the law givers have made it a misdemeanor for a land owner to allow the seed of these species to become disseminated, so there is more to this weed thing than might appear from a superficial observation. We once knew a certain estimable old gentleman who held out a standing offer of a dollar for every weed it was possible to find on his property. If this offer was made general—in the present state of many of our yards and parkings, it would make mere profiteering,—dealing in foreign exchange, etc., a picayunish affair by comparison.

Let's unite our efforts in swatting the weed —and planting something useful or ornamenal in its place.

Easter Lily Blooms From Seed In Fifteen Months

New Hybrid Promises to Make American Florists Independent of Foreign Growers.

Commercial florists may become independent of imported lily bulbs for forcing for the Easter trade, in the opinion of specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

When it first became known that experiments in raising Easter lilies from seed were being carried on by the Department of Agriculture, few florists were prepared to believe that the undertaking possesed any commercial value beyond the possibilities of producing new hybrids. The results of these experiments which have now been carried on for four years, indicate, the department specialists believe, that this country can develop an important industry.

Imported Bulbs Often Carry Disease

Heretofore practically all the Easter lilies produced in this country have been grown from bulbs imported from Bermuda and Japan. In these countries the bulbs are grown in the open and by the time they are ready to be dug and shipped the season is well advanced. When the bulbs reach this country it is necessary to force them rapidly in order to get blooms by Easter. Another disadvantage is using imported bulbs, the specialists point out, is that frequently they carry diseases which cause severe loss to the florists.

On the Arlington Experimental Farm, which is just across the Potomac River from Washington, department specialists produce the lily seeds in greenhouses by artificial pollination. These seeds are planted about January 1, priced out into small pots, and in May the young plants are set in the open ground. They develop rapidly, and by July or August some of the plants reach sufficient size to bear blooms. In October or November the plants are lifted, potted, and removed to the greenhouse. Without undue forcing the plants will come into full bloom the following February to April,—fifteen months after the seed had been planted. Those plants which bloom in July or August and from which the bloom stalk has been cut may send out two or three stalks and can be forced to bloom again by Easter. Practically no losses have been experienced in

growing bulbs from seed, and a remarkable large number of bulbs can be secured in a short time. On the Arlington Farm this work was begun about four years ago with five plants, and there is now a stock of between 15,000 to 20,000 bulbs in the field which were protected by heavy mulch during the winter, and approximately 1,500 plants blooming in the greenhouses.

It is interesting to note that the bulbs grown from seed produce a larger number of blooms than those imported from Japan and Bermuda. One commercial grower, who imports a million bulbs from Japan annually, reports to the department that he produces an average of 2½ blooms for each bulb. In the Arlington greenhouses bulbs grown from seed have produced as many as 12 or more blooms, while 7 to 10 flowers on a stalk are common.

Many commercial growers are much interested in the work which is being conducted on the Arlington Farm, and officials of the department believe that it will not be long until an industry will be developed in this country which will make lily growers here independent of any foreign supply of bulbs.

STRIVE TO MAKE AMARYLLIS POPULAR

The beautiful amaryllis is something of an aristocrat among flowers, and is not well known by the country at large, but in six days, recently, 82,499 persons visited a special exhibition in Washington, given by the United States Department of Agriculture. A year ago, when the show was open only four days, more than 3,000 saw the flowers. One particularly fine feature of these displays is that after the public has had its fill of delight the blooms are cut and sent to the shut-ins in the hospitals, so that probably a third of Washington's population enjoys the season's floral debutantes.

While at the present time the amaryllis is not extensively handled in this country, either by florists or as a house plant, it lends itself readily to such use. It is not difficult to hybridize, and, while it requires 18 months for the seedlings to come into bloom, the recent display in the department green houses amply proves the possibilities both as regards numbers and variety.

Easily Grown By Amateurs

In England this plant has for years been much more popular than here and the breeders and fanciers often secure prices which to the amateur seem exhorbitant, yet good sorts can be had around $2.00 per plant in the English trade. But the amateur will get a large part of his satisfaction out of growing this or any other plant that lends itself readily to hybridization by growing seedlings from crosses he has made between parent plants of his own choosing. The element of chance which is a factor in such work gives zest and encouragement.

Even a small collection that is handled the same as dahlia bulbs by planting out in May and lifting in late September will give a rich reward for the trouble. Plants handled in pots plunged in a border during the early summer and dried off in the autumn, and stored in a frost-free cellar during early winter may be brought out and flowered in April. This is a plan that has been followed by flower lovers for many years with satisfaction to themselves and ot their friends.

Besides the methods mentioned which apply particularly to the northern tier of States, the amaryllis may be grown the year around as an outdoor plant in Florida, southern Texas, and in Southern California. By the three methods described, namely, growing in borders, in pots, or an outdoor plant, it can be flowered throughout the entire extent of the country. The least satisfactory method is that of handling it in borders, but as a pot plant plunged in sand or cinders during the summer and dried off in the autumn is gives great satisfaction as a house or conservatory plant when brought into flower in April or early May.

Reds Are Most Common

One of the features to strive for in the production of hybrids is to secure plants with large flowers of uniform color throughout. As a rule the colors of the amaryllis which are most frequently met with are shades of red. Departures from these colors, some of which are not attractive, are desirable; and the amateur or professional should strive to get satisfactory shades of pink and of white, which work in England and in the United States indicates is possible.

Pure white flowers are very rare, but have been produced. Good pinks are almost equally rare, but the work of the specialists of the Department of Agriculture clearly shows that the thing which is unusual and difficult of accomplishment which really makes the striving worth while. The amaryllis offers such a field for the venturesome plant breeder.

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In Our Elfin Woodlands

By RALPH W. SUMNER

The season for vacation is at hand. For weeks past, perhaps even for months you have been planning an enjoyable outing. The two weeks have flown to a quick close, and you wonder what has become of your vacation anyhow. Some of those who read this will not have any time off at all, except, perhaps, what they can grab at week's end or early mornings and evenings. So if you are not going to have a vacation, or if it is all over, you perhaps have settled into the rut that carries you monotonously onward, just a little sorrowful that there is not more fun in your life, and wondering how you can chase dull care away.

Now if I should suggest that you take a walk out into the Elfin Woodlands and study nature for an hour some early morning, you might say, "Oh that is all right for one who is acquainted and can say "howdy do" to this or that plant or bird, but I'll take the movies for mine and have a good, long sleep in the morning." There you are, sticking in that old rut, but if you are really in earnest and want to see some of nature's doings and thereby get more joy out of living, climb out of bed some morning when the birds begin to twitter, make for some canyon or wooded mesa, and if at first your impracticed eye doesn't see much, you will at least feel the charm of the early morning air, and be more alert to hunt and study. Plan another morning trip a month hence if you like this one, and you will find yourself looking forward to the experience.

What do the leaves of a bush or tree mean to you? Shade, beauty, humus in the soil after they drop. But did you ever consider that they serve the plant just as your stomach serves you. The green substance of the leaf and young bark called chlorophyll corresponds somewhat to the digestive juices of our stomachs, and has the power, with the aid of sunshine, of combining the water from the roots with the carbonic-acid gas in the air and manufacturing carbon, nitrogen and other constituents. This goes to feed the different parts of the growing plant, or is stored, as in potatoes, or as in the nodules you may find on the roots of a Lupine. Oxygen is liberated into the air, which gives health to the man or woman who breathes deep. Moisture is given off, and a breathing process goes on that is very similar to our own. This goes on night and day, but the making of plant food in the leaves goes on only in the sunshine or bright light. Now think of the many ducts and vessels in the bark, wood, leaves and roots necessary to carry on this feeding and breathing proceess and you will think of a plant as a pretty complex factory. There is significance in the use of the word plant as connected with a large manufacturing institution. Sometimes in the Spring more water than necessary is raised to even the topmost branches and leaves, there to squeeze out in drops.

In our dry southern climate notice how the leaves of all plants protect themselves and adapt their size to the conservation of moisture. For example the hard-surfaced small leaves of our "Coast White Lilac" (Ceanothus verrucosus). "Lemonade berry" (Rhus integrifolia) is another with tough, hard surface. Now notice the leaves of "Chamise" (Adenostoma fasciculatum), very narrow with a minimum surface for evaporation, and now the leaves of "Yerba Santa" (Eriodictyon tomentosum) with leaves as woolly as a blanket making a veritable cloak. The "Cloak Fern" is suggested here, Notholaena Newberryi, with its matted surface. Coffee ferns, with hard surface, and Silverbacks with powdered surface. All these plants mentioned get the smallest amount of moisture from the ground, and so are compelled to be economical. But notice the Willows, the Sycamore, and Cottonwoods, all growing in or near creek beds. With plenty of water they can afford large, soft leaves. Furthermore, in winter, when frost might nip them, they have flown away, to return only when Springtime bids.

The fallen leaves in the great forests are one of the most important first aids to prevent washing of soil. They prevent rapid evaporation of the earth's moisture. They replenish the ground with humus, which carries life-giving nitrogen, also forming workable productive soil.

The beautiful autumn tints would be impossible without the leaves. What wonderful subjects for the artist, the poet, to say nothing of the healing balms of the druggist. Usefulness and beauty then is the message the leaves speak to us. Every bush, every blade of grass, every tree has just a little different way of telling the story, if we will only look and listen.

Several days ago I had the pleasure of a ride into the back-country, through Ramona, back by way of the splendid San Dieguito

Gorge, down through the fertile valley of San Pasqual, on to Escondido, then home.

While the flowers were not as plentiful as in other years, yet we were well repaid. The "Bush Pentstemon" (Pentstemon antirrhinoides) still hung out its yellow Snap-dragon-like flowers. Occasionally there was a clump of the silvery-leaved Lupine, "Gray's Lupine" (Lupinus Grayi). It is distinguished by having the most silvery, silky foliage of all, and by a permanent yellow spot in the flower. The "Coast Yellow Mariposa" (Calchortus Weedii) spread its beautiful golden cups, filled with delicate yellow hairs, each rising from a purple dot. This is a veritable tiger of plantdom for tenacity of life. One night in camp I threw away a few spent flowers thinking they were done. To my surprise the next morning there on the ground lay the old stems with beautiful newly-opened buds as fresh as any on the mountain side. Also, I've had the buds pop open when opening a press with these flowers. The power of sunshine seems bound up in them and they are forced to open whether or no.

"Parry's Larkspur" (Delphinium Perryi) was frequent. This species is distinguished by its tiny petals being edged with white. Another kind has these petals all white. We found a striking specimen of "Basket Bush" (Rhus trilobata) its berries numerous and very red. This bush is distinguished from "Poison Oak" by its smaller, more regularly lobed leaves, and its fruit in spikes instead of pendant. The common "White Lupine" (Lupinus densiflorus) was quite frequent in the oak-shaded canyon that leads from the Santa Maria Valley down into San Dieguito River. Here you will see any time of year the odd grey "Lace Lichen" (Ramalina reticulata) hanging from oak branches. And just now the grape vines are in full bloom. This "Southern California Grape" (Vitis girdiana) differs but slightly from the grape that grows further north (Vitis Californica). It is in most cases more "fuzzy-leaved", sharper cut leaf edge, and the fruit is smaller with larger seed. It, however, has the same beautiful way of decorating the tallest trees. Well do I remember as a boy making long swings through the air on these long rope-like stems.

Between Ramona and this canyon there were some large, white-leaved plants that look very much like our purple flowered "Woolly Milkweed" (Gomphocarpus tomentosus), but its flowers were dirty white and the leaves not so white-silky. It is, however, a "Woolly Milkweed" of different species Asciepias estita, but with the two together you could not confuse them for one is a king, the other a slave in appearance.

Another attractive member of the woodlands that we met was the "Western Pennyroyal" (Monardella lanceolata). This slender branched, narrow-leaved "mint" carries as sweet and pungent a presence as anything that grows.

The river gorge afforded us some wonderful views of rocks, hills and sky. Soon we crossed to the other side. Along the stream side the glossy-leaved Cottonwoods (Populus Fremonti) trembled with many a glint in the breeze, the "Black" and "Arroyo Willows" swayed gently and the air was many degrees cooler than the dry uplands. The "Arroyo Willow" (Salix lasiolepis) is particularly attractive when a strong wind turns its white-backed leaves to the fore, causing the whole tree to shine like silver. The cottonwoods easily remind you of the "Quaking Aspen" that grow in the high mountains. In fact it is first cousin, Populus tremuloides. The leaf stem of these "Poplars" are built so that they quver in the slightest breeze.

As we climbed the Poway grade we watched the side canyons for flowers and were not disappointed. In one burned-over area the Phacelia grandiflora uncoiled its large light-blue flowers. It is especially noticeable when you pick a few stems and find your hands have been stained a nice dark brown. A peculiar thing about this Phacelia is that it so often springs up after a fire. It is sometimes called "Fireweed" because of this habit. This

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The July Gardens

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

One of the important things for this month and next will be, in going over your garden, seeing what you will need in the way of plants, seeds, etc., for the coming season, for, of course you will want the garden to be better than ever no matter how much pleasure and profit it may have given this season. I think even failure to a certain degree gives one more enjoyment than not to have tried at all.

If you are going to start your garden stock of plants in seed boxes get everything ready now, the last of this month or the first of August will be early enough to plant most of them, but some few kinds, like Delphiniums, Geums, Columbines, the seeds of which germinate very slowly, should go in as soon as you get around to it. Again others like Calendulas, Hollyhocks and so forth, are up very soon after being planted, and when buying seeds, it is far better to buy in separate colors. In the majority of cases, mixed packets are usually composed of the freest seeders or in some cases just what has been left over, and we are apt to see many a jarring note in our garden plan when the bloom time comes. Cigar boxes make good "flats" for planting a small quantity of a kind. Bore holes in the bottom, put in old broken bits of flower pots, gravel, cinders and coarse sand, for drainage, then fill with good sifted soil,—the little seedlings have very delicate roots at first and need fine dirt. After your boxes are ready for the seeds, press the soil down firmly and plant according to size of seeds, either scatter very fine ones over the surface and press down or in case of larger ones they can be pricked in with a tooth pick, or any very fine sharp-pointed sticks. After the seeds are up do not let the soil become dry or the little plants will not flourish again. Do not give too much water, this will cause them to damp off,—which is the cause of most failures in seed planting. If you have the time, growing from seeds is a great pleasure, but if you are short on time go to your nearest plantsman and buy the desired quantity of each kind you like,—and we all have our likes and dislikes in flower gardens as elsewhere. Some one said to me, "even if I had to do without flowers altogether no marigolds should ever come into mine". Quoting from a well-known garden writer, Miss Prescott, she says, "In olden

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

The season of great evaporation is now here, so if we would get the full benefit of our efforts in the garden so far, we must water frequently and not neglect the cultivation. This is particularly necessary, to keep growing plants in a healthy state of growth, and mature plants from becoming tough and unpalatable . Basin around your shrubs and ornamental trees and let the water soak long enough to penetrate below the entire root system. If you want to leave the basin intact, throw a few forkfuls of well-rotted manure into it, and just cultivate outside the basin as far as the ground shows dampness on the surface. By doing this you will save considerable work and at the same time most thoroughly irrigate your trees and shrubs. The season is still good for the sowing and planting of a number of vegetables. Sweet corn and beans can be planted for a long time yet, particularly the former. Stroell's Evergreen Sweet Corn is a capital variety to plant at this time. The ears are large and the grains deep on the cob. For beans, Kentucky Wonders for pole beans and Stringless Green Pod and Golden Wax for bush, are hard to beat. July is a good month to plant your winter cauliflower and cabbage seed. Snowball Cauliflower and Danish Ballhead Cabbage are the best varieties. If your location is high and warm and you want winter tomatoes, plant Earliana and Stone. Owing to the unusually cool weather up to a week or two ago, there has been a great deal of complaint of tomato blossoms dropping off without setting. But now that we are having summer weather conditions there should be no further trouble in this way, as the bees and other insects will be more active amongst the blossoms, thereby greatly helping pollinizaation.

Use bordeaux mixture for any trouble you may have with your tomatoes. Tomatoes do not need a great deal of water, when you do water give them a good soaking, preferably by making basins around them, taking care to cultivate afterwards.

Of course one should spray in good time for most of the ills in the garden, but if you do not do this, it usually helps to check the trouble if you pull off leaves showing a withered appearance, or pulling up plants that have a wilted appearance which do not respond to watering, as it is likely they are affected with nematodes, in which case the roots are covered with a knotty growth.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

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days when a garden meant only a vegetable plot with a flower bed or two, the forward look was not quite so necessary as now when "hardy borders", "color schemes", "planting out", and "planting in" views desirable or or otherwise fill so large a part of our thought when we consider a garden. To achieve success in these lines requires careful thought and a long look ahead. And only at this time of the year does the busy gardener find time for this branch of the work. New borders and color schemes may be worked out and old ones revised, for it often happens that the best laid plans of the gardener do not turn out just as expected and changes must be made to secure the desired results." Cultivation of Dahlias will be of importance this month, especially where planted to be in their prime for the coming fall show. As they make a rank growth they will require frequent tilling of the soil. After each irrigation stir the ground so as to break up the crust, and keep them free from weeds. Do not cultivate too near the plants nor deep enough to injure the feeding roots.

July, August and September are the planting months for Iris of all kinds,—the new growth is active and root quickly establishes itself for blooming next season. Do not use manure, lime your soil as a top dressing in the fall, and in the early season before blooming time work in bone meal. We are fortunate here in our section to be able to grow the lively Iris Stylosa, the "mid-winter blooming" iris, also the Spanish Iris, (this belongs to the bulbous section) and should go in not later than September for good results.

As a last word irrigate and cultivate any desirable subject you may have in the garden during the coming months in preparation for the fall show. These exhibits are one of the greatest stimulants that can be offered to beginning gardeners and also renew the aetirectis of we older ones.

Many of the annuals and perennials that have given an early crop of bloom, if the seed pods are removed, all old and straggling branches cut back, given a short rest, then fertilized, given ample water and good cultivation, will often give a good second crop of bloom just when they will be needed at show time.

Be grooming your flowers for the Fall Flower Show. Exact dates will be announced later.

ASSANDAWI, THE SUNSHINE SCHOOL TAKES A TRIP TO THE BACK COUNTRY

By Fidella G. Woodcock.

Assandawi, the western out-of-door school for girls, derives its name from a Cherokee word meaning "a place of sunshine." By the same people the word assandawi is used as the name of the marigold, sunshine flower.

Under the often cool gray skies of the California coast there are times when the person in-doors is physically depressed. This is more a climatic condition as this climate is certainly best suited to life in the open.

The conserving strength of air, sunshine, and freedom of the house and grounds is essential for stduy to some children who are by temperament not normal in graded school room practice. Many of them are near the average ability either above, or below. From the social or business side of education, individual children learn from concrete applications what can be used as a basis of intellectual study.

At Assandawi, on First and Redwood streets, Mrs. Gertrude S. Bell has opened a day and boarding school for the types of children who profit most from this method of teaching. The enrollment for the present year is twenty-four pupils.

The patio and recreation grounds about the canyon facing the sea give ample opportunity for nature walks and talks in and near the grounds. While the bloom was on the fruit in May, Assandawi teachers took an automobile trip with the school in groups for individual instruction to the Fruit Growers' Association warehouse at El Cajon to study the operations on the grounds that were open to them through the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Mathews.

The different processes involved in planting, cultivating, picking and packing citrus fruits—oranges and lemons were open to inspection. A part of the system of education at Assandawi is to get knowledge by visiting the various industries to see things done in the best ways. The most of the class work since the trip has been in developing group ability to county the actual cost of production and shipping from the orchard to the train and trade centers.

The visit to Mr. Mathews' ranch on Pepper Drive, where the children learned how to prepare the rows for tree planting and measure the distance of trees apart for best resputs with the care and culture of trees while growing, was a valuable experience.

This trip furnished live material for discussions. Questions and problems of maintenance of the fruit industry, its profits and losses, cooking and canning the fruit, were subjects for several weeks' school work. As an all around experience it is reckoned among things worth while.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting was held at the rooms of the Southern California Music Co. President Gorton presided. There were about 80 persons present, one-half of which were members.

President Gorton reviewed the year's work. Among accomplishments he mentioned the work of the Street Tree Committee which has functioned as advisory committee to the city and which interested the supervisors in pledging themselves to put $7,500 in this year's budget for preserving the El Monte Oaks. Meetings have been good and well-attended. Five public lectures on wild flowers of California have been delivered in the city by outside speakers. Three Flower Shows have been successfully given. Memberships have increased and the "Garden" has maintained its accustomed standard. The Association is one of the twenty organizations which will manage the Balboa Park Auditorium.

As to the needs of the Association Mr. Gorton recommended that an Advisory Committee be created of men and women who could be called upon now and then to give counsel on important matters. The Association needs a larger membership and the "Garden" a larger circulation. Greater publicity is needed to inform the public of our needs and to secure its co-operation.

Mr. Gorton thanked the officers and committees for their support during the past year.

W. P. Brothers gave the treasurer's report. $1984.35 was disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of $753.80 in the treasury.

F. L. Hieatt, chairman of the Show Committee, credited the success of the year's shows to the goodwill of his committees. At the Rose Show 40% of exhibitors were members of the Association. There were 366 entries, an increase of 46%. As an example of how sub-committees can increase interest in exhibits, the exhibit of sweet peas under the stimulus of Mrs. Hinson's enthusiasm increased 800%. Only 10% of the members of the Society were exhibitors. This per cent should be raised.

Guy L. Fleming talked on the proposed ecological plant garden and recreation park at Torrey Pine Park. "Frank Waugh says California will be drawn on heavily in the future for ornamentals," quoted Mr. Fleming. "We ought to appreciate our native growth." Plans were exhibited for a recreation park, an amphitheatre, an ecological garden and camp grounds. A great need for the present is fire trails and fire protection apparatus.

At the close of Mr. Fleming's remarks a resolution was adopted pledging the Association's support to the plan of making Torrey Pine Park a botanical and recreation park commensurate with its position as the Gateway to San Diego.

Geo. W. Marston urged members of the Association to carry through the El Monte Oaks Project. "The consummation of this project will be a lasting monument to the Floral Association," exclaimed Mr. Marston. "It could never do anything of greater benefit to San Diego than to preserve these splendid trees. They are only an hour's ride from the city, but their equal could not be found within 50 miles. In this treeless region the city cannot afford to see them destroyed."

A. D. Robinson declared that he never had greater faith in San Diego and the Floral Association than at present. San Diegans are beginning to see that the mission of San Diego is to house people in the most livable surroundings in the world. We should look upon San Diego as a real Playground of America or nothing. The preservation of the Torrey Pines and the El Monte Oaks means a great deal to San Diego.

Miss Sessions recounted her recent visit to Palm Springs Canyon. She was surprised to find such fine specimens of the Washingtonia filifera, the native fan palm and so many of them. Since the desert canyons of San Jacinto are the only places in California where palms are found in a native state they ought to be protected by being incorporated into a national park.

The following directors for 1921-22 were then elected: W. P. Brothers, Mrs. Chas. Darling, G. R. Gorton, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Miss Mary Matthews, John Morley and Miss K. O. Sessions.

Adjourned.

CARROLL DE WILTON SCOTT,
Secretary.

IN OUR ELFIN WOODLANDS

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was a fine place to study the wild flowers, and had it not been nearing supper time, a flower hunt would have been profitable.

A trip of this sort is helpful and very acceptable, but the ideal way is to have time enough to ramble right in the midst and all around a likely spot. The automobile has made it possible for us to go far afield, and see much more extensively the beauties of nature, but one must not forget to use "Shank's mare" if he would see the real intensie beauty that nature holds only for the student.

——BUY W. S. S.——

The speculative stocks, like the long hand of a clock, tell the minutes, but the Liberty Bond list tells the hour.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The Blue Garden at Earlham Hall

Gardening to type, if it has not as yet attained to a craze, is certainly increasing in frequency, and, rightly conceived and correctly executed, according to its aim, does without doubt afford not a little pleasure beyond the limits of iether owner or designer. Oldest of them all, perhaps, so far as flower gardening is concerned, is the Rose graden, whose interest it were possible largely to extend if only fragrant varieties were planted. Into a like category, so far as exclusiveness—the comprehensive planting or elaborating of one particular tribe of plant—is concerned, falls the Flag Iris, naturally and of necessity. This, however, is a recent addition, called into being probably because of the improvements seen in the modern race of bearded Flags and whose intrinsic merits made exclusive planting in their case to appear to be well worth while. Of other types of gardens, perhaps the most quaint and unusual is the "Saints' Garden," wherein every plant is known by the name of some particular saint. To such as these have to be added the garden of "old-fashioned flowers," that of fragrance, or "the garden of sweet-smelling plants," into which only such as possess fragrance of either leaf or flower enter. And then there are the color gardens: "The white garden," where everything save the plant's foliage is white, even to the garden seats; "the grey garden," into which not a few white or silver-leaved plants occasionally enter; and not least of them all "the blue garden," which also forms the subject of our note. Remembering that by common consent blue—be it of Gentian, Larkspur, Salvia, Anchusa, or Plumbago—is, among garden flowers, the color most appreciated, it is not surprising to find that blue gardens are becoming increasingly popular, and in the near future likely to be made much of in those instances where scope obtains. Already the available material is not inconsiderable, both annuals and perennials contributing thereto, tender subjects also adding their quota. The nobler plants—Aconitum Fischeri and A. Wilsoni, the pick of the true blue Larksuprs, Anchusas, blue Chimney Bellflower, the brilliant Chicory, and others—any of which, employed on a sufficiently generous scale, are capable of rich effects elsewhere, need not of necessity enter into any restricted scheme, whilst ample material from other sources is at disposal. Genera contributing usefully of blue-flowered plants include Salvia, Agathaea, Lobelia, Ageratum, Verbena, Heliotrope, Nemophila, Phacelia, Brachycome, Cornflower, Lupins, and Larkspurs of the annual class. Tufted Pansy (Viola), including the V. cornuta, set together with such as Agapanthus, Plumbago, and Trachelium, as occasional plants or principals, might be found valuable. Subjects I do not remember to have seen used in any blue garden sceme are Linum austriacum and L. marbonnense though it would be difficult to surpass them for elegant grace and the exquisite charm of their nearly sky-blue flowers.

Things that matter in the case are those easily obtainable in quantity either from seeds or cuttings, while equally important is some sort of pre-arranged plan as much for covering a certain period of the year by the display as the avoiding of incongruities created by thoughtless work. Perennials of the Linum class, for example, would need to be raised at least a year before being required for use; but what of that with a lovable picture of a bed of a hundred or more plants of it in the mind's eye, gently swaying over a suitable ground work, and thousands of blossoms glittering in the sunlight. Not only would it fascinate all beholders, it would be dealing more or less worthily with one of the most charming of hardy plants. Quite naturally, in the arranging of such a garden, thought should be given to subjects which are both consistent and profuse flowering, whilst in order to avoid blanks surplus stocks should be at hand. Much variety and attempts at design are the things to avoid, the happier associations arising out of the use of a few well-matched subjects in any one sitting.

Happily the blue gardening at Earlham Hall, engages the special attention of both Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Morris, and it says much for the gardening spirit prevailing that it is but one of several notable features these good gardens contain. In large measure the plants employed are annuals in conjunction with cool greenhouse plants, the garden being at its best from July onwards, when the subjects, having filled their allotted spaces, are giving an abundant return in the way of flowers. For all practical purposes the garden is square, and on three sides is walled in, the south side, that adjacent to the lawn, and having a lead to to the famous rock garden—a notable feature at Earlham, and worthy of study by all engaging in such work—being open.

Simplicity characterizes the garden design the series of beds, by reason of varying size, admirably well fitted for large and small plants. Of the beds so treated, one was filled with standard examples of Lord Roberts Heliotrope, carpeted with a dwarf light-blue seedling variety, together with the white-leaved Centaurea Clementi. The next bed, of standard specimens of Plumbago capensis over a setting of Verbena Venosa, was among the most admired of the many combinations employed. These twain associate admirably, and consistent

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Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Growing Annual Flowering Plants For Cut Flowers and Decoration.

For natural beauty and pleasing color effects it is hard to beat some of the old-fashioned flower gardens made up of annual plants. Nowadays temporary plantings are not relied upon when conditions will warrant the use of more permanent material, such as shrubs and perennials. Annual flowering plants, however, should certainly be encouraged where planting for winter as well as summer effect is not possible, says Farmers' Bulletin 1171, "Growing Annual Flowering Plants," recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The bulletin outlines different ways of utilizing annuals, tells how they should be started and grown, and describes many of the common varieties. It is a practical guide for the cultivation of such plants, and will be found useful by all flower lovers.

When quick, though temporary, effects are desired, and when flowers are needed at a season of the year when blooms are scarce on permanent plant material, annual flowering plants are useful, says the bulletin. The most permanent and satisfying results are obtained with an open lawn as a foundation, with trees making a frame for the house and giving a grateful shade, accompanied by shrubs and permanent flowers to round off the corners. In the bays or pockets of such plantings, or in beds and borders, annual flowering plants will furnish bright blooms at a time when the shrubs or perennials may be dull and uninteresting. When permanent planting, especially shrubbery beds, are newly set they often look thin and ragged, and interplantings of annuals will fill in the otherwise bare spaces with attractive foliage and brightly colored flowers.

Valuable to Supply Cut Flowers

Most annual plants are also valuable for supplying cut flowers for indoor decoration. When grown for this purpose they should be given ample space for the development of quantity and quality blossoms. The tall-growing, full-foliage plants, like the tall castor beans and sunflowers, when massed against buildings, fences, or in front of other obstructive objects serve as attractive and efficient screens. Lower-growing plants when massed against a background of taller-growing annuals or shrubs, either against buildings or on borders, are more effective than when used in beds on the open lawn. Except in special cases, annuals are most effective when planted in masses or groups of irregular shape about the borders, than when planted in more formal designs.

Because annual plants make a quick growth they must be provided with good growing conditions. The soil should be well supplied with available plant food, and should be reasonably retentive of moisture, though well drained. Though many kinds of annual flowering plants, particularly those of the more hardy classes, can be grown successfully in a variety of soils, a rich loam soil is necessary in order that they produce the maximum number of blossoms of the richest colors. If the soil is thin and poor, a bed two feet deep can be excavated and filled with soil especially prepared for the plants. The ideal soil for this purpose can be made from blue-grass sod from a rather heavy clay loam rotted for a year, mixed with equal parts of well-rotted manure, leaf mold and sand.

The plants considered in the bulletin can be started readily from seed in the spring, and will give bloom or satisfactory foliage effects the same season. While nearly all of them can be started in the open ground, with many of them it is advisable in order to get a longer growing season, to plant them in pots in the house or under glass in hot beds or cold frames several weeks before the time arrives when they can be planted out of doors.

Transplanting Produces a Better Root System

The young seedlings which are started in plant beds and which are to be grown for their bloom, should be transplanted as soon as the first true leaves are formed. For small, rather slow-growing plants, such as pansies, 1 inch apart in the transplanted bed will afford ample room. With most plants 2 inches each way will be the best, but with robust growing plants, like the castor bean, 4 inches will not be too much. With many plants, particularly vigorous-growing varieties, it is best to plant the seeds directly in pots or cans so that they can be transplanted in the open without disturbing the roots of the young seedlings. Transplanting has a tendency to make the plants stocky and provides opportunities for the development of an extensive root system.

In establishing various uses of the plants, the bulletin classifies them according to the height they reach at maturity. Among the tallest-growing plants which are used for backgrounds and screens are castor beans, cosmos, sunflowers, and sorghum. The castor bean is valuable because it is one of the few annuals which can be used to produce a semitropical effect. It grows rapidly, attains large size, and has a rich, luxuriant foliage ranging in color from green to deep bronze.. The cosmos is a vigorous, tall-growing plant, notable for its bright, dainty blossoms which appear in the fall.

There are a lagre number of annual plants of intermediate type. Some of the taller of these that grow three or more feet high are the basket flower, feather cockscomb, dahlia,

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Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The Cinchona Station and Others

By LENA B. HUNSICKER

It is a long way from the temple of Karnak to the Desert Labratory near Tuscon, Arizona; the latter being the latest development of the botanical garden and one of great interest in the progress of the science of botany.

Ancient countries and Old World peoples have had, and still have, their botanic gardens, both for economic and ornamental use, but it seems to have been left to the New World to develop the idea of the botanical labratory, primarily for research and study in plant life.

The oldest and best known of these, in the western world, is the Cinchona Botanical Station on the Island of Jamaica with a record of over 50 years of splendid work.

The "Hill Garden", as it was sometimes called, is an immense reservation of many thousand acres in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, originally developed about 1869 by the Jamaican government for the introduction and cultivaton of the cinchona tree as a source of supply for Peruvian bark and quinine. For many years, cinchona was grown here with profit until the introduction of the Indian and Javan products greatly lowered the prices of the bark.

Experiments, however, were not limited to the study of cinchona alone but were extended to many other plants, notably the orange, orris root, and many varieties of forage and fiber plants.

So improfitable it seems the cultivation of Cinchona became, that the Jamaican government decided to give up the project and to lease the property.

In the meantime, about 1897, American botanists had been feeling the need of an American tropical labratory. A committee, including Dr. D. T. MacDougal and J. M. Coulter, as to a desirable site for such a labratory. Nothing was definitely done owing to unhealthful climatic conditions of sites investigated.

When, however, it was learned that the Cinchona Station was to be discontinued, the New York Botanical Garden immediately leased it and conducted it for a number of years as a labratory and substation for the propagation of tropical plants.

Later it was taken over by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in co-operation with the Jamaican government. Many privileges have since been accorded American botanists here for study and research.

More especially our own, is the wonderful Desert Labratory, established southwest of Tuscon, Arizona, by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, for the study of desert plant life.

William T. Hornaday, in his well known book, "Camp Fires On Desert and Lava," says, "When the Carnegie Institution of Washington took up the problem of the resert, chose Dr. MacDougal and established the labratory at Tuscon, it did the best piece of work for Pan-America that it had done so far."

Certainly no finer piece of work of that kind has been done in this country.

Although not strictly speaking a labratory, the New York Botanical Garden may be included with these, not only because of its size but also because of the character of its work.

Much of the time of the Director of the Garden, as well as that of various members of the staff, has been given over to plant collecting in continental and insular America, with the result that its museum is probably the largest purely botanical museum in the world.

The following magazine articles and books, to be found at the San Diego Public Library, are noted as giving comprehensive data on botanical gardens:

Popular Science Monthly, v. 85: 521-530, "The Cinchona Botanical Station", by Prof. Duncan S. Johnson.

Science, v. 43917-19, "Cinchona as a Tropical Station for American Botanist."

Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report, 1917:463-468, "The Social, Educational and Scientific Value of Botanic Gardens."

Bailey, L. H., Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (Article on Botanic Garden.)

Chase, J. S., Our Araby, Palm Springs,1920.

Hornaday, W. T., Camp Fires on Desert and Lava.

GROWING CUT FLOWERS

Continued from page 9

larkspur, prince's feather, and summer cypress.

Among the plants listed which grow about 30 inches high are larkspur, scarlet sage, and zinnia. Other plants ranging in height to the low-growing nasturtium, pansies, and sweet alyssum are described in the bulletin, copies of which can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

The Fall Flower Show

Will be held in October. It is not too early to be preparing for it.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

Conducted by Department of Agriculture, San Diego Schools

Letters from school children, telling of their garden experience will be published each month on this page. Different schools will be represented each month.

MY HOME GARDEN

I have a garde nat home. I have lettuce, cabbages, radishes, egg plant, peppers and beans.

The best of all in my garden was the lettuce. It grew to be fine large heads, big enough to eat. And I had some of them in the San Diego School Exhibit, which took place over a week ago.

I cultivate my plants and water them, so that they grow very fast. They are much nicer and fresher than those in the market, and cost less, too, and in that we save money.

I like my garden very well.

ALICE JAN, 5A.

Lincoln School, June 17, 1921.

LEGUMINOSEA FAMILY

Plants belonging to the leguminosea family are peas, beans, clover and alfalfa.

We can tell this family by its blossoms. They have five petals, one in large, two petals out like wings and two grown together like the keel of a boat. Ten stamen and one pistil which afterwards becomes a seed pod with seeds in a row.

These flowers have little nodules on the roots which are made up of bacteria and these breathe the air in the ground. They work the air oer in heir bodies and give it to the plant, which makes the soil very rich in nitrogen. Therefore these plants are sometimes used as cover crops.

LOUIS SPINK, 5A.

Lincoln School, June 17, 1921.

Garden Lady Stories

[U. S. Bureau of Education]

THINK-FOR-OTHERS AND THE MAGIC EYES

PART I.

Tell us a story!" cried the children the minute they saw the Garden Lady. The Garden Lady looked like the best part of summer and winter combined. She had silver-white hair, bright blue eyes, a round rosy face, and one mischievous dimple that came and went near the right-hand corner of her mouth, with quick, changing expressions that chased each other across her face like flashes of sunlight and bird shadows.

"Very well!" said the Garden Lady, without the least delay. That was one of many lovely things about the Garden Lady. She never made any excuses She was already ready.

"There was a horrid Ogre named Famine. He lived in a cave under a lonely mountain. This mountain was called, **Misunderstanding.** It was covered with a thick, dark, tangled, poisonous forest called **Ignorance.** Now this Famine just loved to feed on human beings, especially little children. The strange and terrible thing about him was that the more he had, the more hungry he was. He didn't have to go out to get his victims. All he had to do was to think, and the food failed, and the people pined away and grew thin and died. He just fed on the thought of all this sorrow, but he never was satisfied. You see, the earth was full of food power, but when this old Famine got to sending out his terrible thoughts from the Mountain of Misunderstanding, the people didn't seem to be able to do anything against him.

"But there was one bright, beautiful land that he hadn't touched yet. It lay under the rays of the setting sun and was far away from the dark cave of Famine. Now, there was a dear little girl in that land, whose name was Think-of-Others, and when she heard how the children of other lands were pining away, she just thought and thought about it day and night, and wondered and wondered what she could do to help them. One night, as she lay thinking, she saw queer little pinky-brown eyes peeping out of the darkness and winking at her.

" 'We see!' said a queer little voiceless voice that seemed to wink, too, like the eyes. 'Don't you know us? We see what can be done. We see in the darkness. We see green, growing life. We see better times for the Famine stricken lands, if Thing-for-Others will do as we say.'

" 'Who are you?' said Think-for Others.

"Ho! Ho! Ho!' laughed queer throaty earthy-brown, creamy sort of voiceless voices. 'We'll see you tomorrow.'

"Then all the pinky-brown eyes winked rapidly and were gone, and Think-for-Others was sound asleep.

"The next day, Saturday, you know, she was in the kitchen helping mother. She was always begging to help. Think-for-Others was just delighted when mother said she could peel the potatoes. She was peeling the last potato when, suddenly, it winked at her with all its pinky-brown eyes, and a queer little voiceless voice said:

" 'Huh! You remember us. don't you? Where's that book the Garden Lady left? We'll help to fix old Famine.'

"Think-for-Others looked around startled but there was nobody in the kitchen but Sammy, the kitten, who sat by the door washing his face. Think-for-Others was sure he winked. Then he meowed and, with a queer flourish of his tail, he walked out, looked back, and meowed again.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
Office, Court House, San Diego, Cal.

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Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

"Think-for-Others just had to follow. When he was sure she was following, he began to run. He ran flying up the stairs, and at the top he meowed again and sat down to wait. Think-for-Others had almost reached him when he was off again. This time he whisked into a dainty little bedroom and took a flying leap for the white Swiss curtains. From there he bounched on Think-for Others' little white desk. Down came tumbling a pile of papers, and out fluttered the book that the Garden Lady had left. It was the United States School Garden Army Spring Manual, and, winking at her in the most rugoish way, was a round-faced potato!

"'O! I see," said Think-for-Others. And she sat down and studied that book till mother called her.

(To be continued.)

THE BLUE GARDEN

Continued from page 8

and profuse bloomers, both are worth noting by any interested in the work. In the third bed in respect of the Heliotropes the oder of that given in No. 1 was reversed —i. e., the standards and dwarfs changed places, while the Centaurea remained as before. In other beds a well-marked lilac-colored Verbena raised by Mr. Morris is made much of, while on one of the narrow borders, near the wall, dwarf Heliotropes and Gladiolus Baron Hulot were employed. In another of these borders dwarf Lavender appeared in front, followed by Aster Thomsoni, and at the back the popular Perovskia atriplicifolia, whose sage-like fragrance, grey-green, almost downy, foliage and whorls of violet-blue flowers render it welcome everywhere. It is, too, as conspicuous as it is good, the sharp contrast of white stems and blue flowers playing a most important part. All the beds in the Earlham scheme are edged with Box, closely trimmed.

The distances given are but a few of those contained in the series, sufficient, it is to be hoped, to be helpful to those desiring to emulate it, whether on a larger or small scale.—E. H. Jenkins, in Gardening, Illustrated (London.)

Floral Association Meetings

July 19, 1921—8 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mr. W. L. Frevert's Lathhouse, 3535 First street.

Subject—"Lathhouses."

August 2, 1921—2:30 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mr. Alfred Robinson's Lathhouse, Point Loma.

August 16, 1921—8 p. m.

Place of Meeting, Mr. George Becker's Residence, 2434 A street.

Subject—"Ferns."

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